The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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VOL. XIII.—NO. 17. WEEKLY EDITION. MARCH 4, 1876.

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HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 24, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 A. M., Lieutenant Governor Latta in the Chair.

Mr. Newmyer presented the remonstrance of citizens of the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards, Pittsburgh, against the repeal of the Consolidation act, so far as it relates to said wards.

A number of reports were made from committees, among which was the following bill, reported favorably: Act regulating the compensation of newspapers for publishing mercantile appraiser's lists, providing that the advertising shall be paid for by the Auditor General.

A joint resolution instructing our Senators in Congress and requesting our Representatives to vote for the bill there pending to reimburse the citizens of Pennsylvania for losses sustained by the invasion of 1863.

Bills Introduced—Mr. Lawrence—To authorize the wardens of the penitentiaries of the State to subscribe for and distribute papers and periodicals to the convicts.

Mr. Allen—To provide for a uniform practice in the several courts of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Dunkel—Joint resolution to provide for the purchase of bound files of New York newspapers for the State Library.

Original Resolutions—Resolutions were offered and agreed to, granting the use of the Senate Chamber to the Society of the Reunion September 28, 1876, and the Tanners' Association of Pennsylvania April 25, to October 31, 1876.

Bills on Second Reading—The special order on second reading was the consideration of the act prescribing how the employees of persons, partnerships, associations and corporations engaged in the mining of coal or the manufacture and production of iron or steel shall be paid for their labor and fares, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Watson, providing that the provisions of this act shall not prevent said employees of partnerships, associations and corporations from contracting otherwise than as provided for in the act. Pending the discussion on this bill, the hour of adjournment arrived.

Mr. Anderson moved that the Senate hold a special session for the consideration of Senate bill No. 86, authorizing an increase of the indebtedness of any city of the second class, at eight o'clock this evening. Agreed to.

Nominations—The Governor nominated to the Senate the following notaries public: C. Beringer, Wm. Hunter and James H. Porte, of Pittsburgh; Henry Cordier, of Harford, in injured. Only one lady, Mrs. Tierney, who was in the parlor of the sleeping car, was injured, and she but slightly. Both of the sleeping cars in the car are uninjured. The engine went five miles after physicians, and all the injured are doing well. A gentleman from Montreal, whose name is unknown, is slightly injured. Madam Piert, of Philadelphia, is slightly hurt, but has gone on her way. An unknown man from Chicago was somewhat hurt. Both of the conductors at the station south of the scene of the disaster. There was about fifty persons on the passenger car behind the sleeping car, none of whom were hurt. Mr. Bissell was found dead with his feet out of the window and his body inside, burned to a crisp.

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Later.—The resolution impeaching Governor Ames of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, was adopted—yeas 89, nays 14. Sixteen Republicans were absent. All those present and two Democrats (Crossland and Warren) voted no. The House elected Messrs. Featherstone, Tucker, Percy, Muldrow, Barksdale and Spigler Managers to prosecute the case before the Senate.

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WASHINGTON.

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The Bill to Retire Judge McCandless.

Judge Edmunds, Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, stated today that if justice is retarded by the condition of Judge McCandless, it is in the power of Circuit Judge McKennan to remove those obstructions by the appointment of a suitable person to act in the place of Judge McCandless, and that the law grants this authority to the Circuit Judge. He also stated that before action will be taken by the committee, it will be necessary for them to have evidence that Judge McCandless will take advantage of the act, and that therefore it will be satisfactory to the committee if Judge McCandless will address them a letter assuring them positively that he will retire. In this case, the committee will report the bill favorably. An instance was mentioned where a bill of this character was passed two years ago, for the benifit of a superannuated and infirm United States judge in Vermont, but since then he has persistently refused to accept the benefits of it, and still holds out, to the serious obstruction of justice.

Scarcity of Currency.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day urged upon the House Committee on Appropriations the necessity of an immediate appropriation to enable him to resume operations in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, declaring that a currency famine was imminent, and that it would be necessary to issue the silver, if nothing were done.

Thurman to Draw a Finance Bill.

The Democratic Caucus Finance Committee having instructed Senator Thurman to prepare a finance bill to be submitted to the committee to-morrow, that gentleman was engaged on this work all day. The committee state that he will be able to prepare a bill which he thinks will receive the sanction of the majority of the committee. The features of his bill will be the repeal of the Resumption act and the suspension of any further contraction of the currency.

Collection of Tax on Spirits.

A proposition will be introduced into the Senate, within a few days, revising and simplifying the method of collecting the tax on spirits and the system of appointments in the internal revenue service.

The News of Babcock's Acquittal.

The news of the acquittal of General Babcock was first communicated to the President by Governor Shepherd. The wife of the General, upon being advised of the joyful tidings, immediately swooned away and went into hysterics, from which, however, she soon recovered. The residence of General Babcock is literally beseiged by friends who called to congratulate the wife, who is a great favorite in society. Among those, were Messrs. Carson, Graham, Irwin, Long, Shidle, Swan, Thornton, Zern and Speaker Patterson all voted yea. The rest of the Allegheny delegation not present.

Speaker Patterson appointed the following committee: Messrs. Carson, Lusk, Swan, Smith, of Chester, and O'Neill. The committee will proceed to business next week.

Petitions were presented from citizens of Armstrong and Greene counties in regard to salaries of county officers.

Mr. Wendt—Petition of citizens of Beaver in regard to the payment of a higher rate of interest than six per cent. in the absence of a contract.

A petition from citizens of Indiana county was presented, praying that when the commissions paid to county officers exceed $2,000, they shall receive only a regular salary.

Mr. Blatt—Petition of citizens of Mercer county asking the Legislature to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Fincher offered a joint resolution to investigate the anthracite coal regions.

Mr. Hollenbach offered a resolution that three thousand copies of the report of the Bureau of Statistics of 1875 be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Stahle—Resolution providing for printing the reports of the Board of Geological Commissioners.

Bills Read in Place—Mr. Hasson—Act for the assessment and collection of water tax in cities of the fifth class.

Mr. Wise—Supplementary to the act in regard to establishing township and school libraries in the Commonwealth, and for making an appropriation of $5,000 to repair and refurnish the Auditor General's Department rooms.

Mr. Denniston—Act authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to provide by rule the number of days within which defendants may be commanded to appear after service of warrants of summons, *nisi* or *scire facias*. The bill provides that Courts of Common Pleas may by rule require defendants to appear and make defense at any time not more than fourteen days after service of summons, and, in default of such appearance, may grant judgment in favor of plaintiff, he having made the statement of his claim verified by affidavit.

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Lord, *Resolved*, That the Attorney General be required to inform the House by what authority and for what purpose he recently gave instructions to his subordinates, alleged to be in contravention of the long-established rule relating to the testimony of accomplices in criminal actions."

To which, in reply, I have the honor to suggest that the resolution must have been introduced under a misapprehension. No instructions have been given by the Attorney General to his subordinates in contravention of any rule relating to the testimony of accomplices in criminal actions, and no instructions that had any such purpose or intent, nor any instructions to which any such purpose could be fairly attributed. The only specific instructions which have been given on the subject are those in certain districts where whisky frauds are being prosecuted, and those are merely in confirmation and approval of arrangements made to use the testimony of accomplices. As these arrangements and instructions relate to matters in progress, the House will perceive the impropriety of withholding special information relating thereto until the trials are over. I have the honor to add that in no instance since I have been Attorney General, has there been a proposition of any subordinate of mine relating to the testimony of accomplices in criminal actions, which has not met my prompt and cordial sanction. I have the honor to remain, yours, very obediently,

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

DECISION ON THE CHORPENNING CLAIM.

The Court of Claims to-day rendered a decision in regard to the famous Chorpenning claim. It was contended that the reference of this claim by Congress to the Postmaster General, and his decision that between four and five hundred thousand dollars were due the claimant, constituted an award binding on the Government. The Court now sustains a demurrer to this assertion, and holds that the action, above stated was not binding on the Government. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

INSIDE HISTORY OF THE EMMA MINE.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs today heard the testimony of James E Lyon, of Racine, Wisconsin, concerning the Emma mine speculation. Witness had owned one-third interest in the Monitor lode, which afterwards became the Emma mine, and an interest in which was purchased by Henry H. Baxter and Trenor W. Park. Suits arose and witness employed as counsel ex Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and General Hillyer. Witness and Stewart visited Salt Lake City, where they met Senator Morton, to whom Stewart related the difficulty in obtaining a trial in the courts of that Territory. Morton said it was all wrong, when Stewart replied that if Morton would assist, he should have $20,000. An effort was made to have Judge McKean removed, but without success. They objected to McKern because he was engaged in trying, in his own court, a case in which he was interested, being president of and a large shareholder in a company engaged in litigation with another similarmining company. Also, that McKern was interested to the extent of $100,000 in the Tunnel Mining Company, which organized with a capital of $1,000,000. The object of these suits was to get possession of the Emma mine interests, adverse to him. The Marshal of the Territory was also interested in the Emma mine stock. A party in Salt Lake City had purchased from the estate of Silas Braine, for a nominal sum, claims about a quarter or half mile from the Monitor lode, and organized the Emma Mining Company, with a capital of $10,000,000. Stewart advised witness to consolidate his interest with the new company, which would have shares enough to give to witness, Judge Curtis and all. Witness was anxious to dispose of his interest to Park and, for a consideration, was willing to withdraw from his claim and the suit in the courts. Although Stewart said Park was not to be trusted and would swear to a lie, steal the records of courts, buy witnesses and do anything to carry his point, witness went down to Stewart, said: "I have heard Park say hard things about you and that you would not hesitate to buy judges, jurors and witnesses, if necessary, to serve his convenience." Witness asked Stewart to see Park and effect a settlement of the business. It was agreed that two millions had been taken out of the mine up to July, 1871, and, allowing half a million for expenses, witness was willing to settle on that basis, never having received a cent's interest in the Monitor lode. Stewart and Park left for New York, and on the 5th of August Stewart wrote that he could not get Park as good a bargain with Park as he desired, but there was no occasion for much dispute about a worked-out mine. Witness then went to New York, but was not pressed with Park, as it did not secure to him the half million promised. Park discharged all the miners but six. No soon was the Emma mine worked out than Park developed for examination by an engineer, as it was to be sold on its reputation. Stewart and Park went over to England, less that fourteen days after service of summons, and, in default of such appearance, may grant judgment in favor of plaintiff, he having made the statement of his claim verified by affidavit.

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R. C. Nugent, Dayton—Flanging boiler heads.

R. Owen, Dayton—Grain drill.

H. B. Sice, Cleveland—Tire heater.

J. C. Titus, Marion—Rotary engine.

S. W. Barr, Mansfield—Potato digger and cultivator.

D. A. Bennett, Wauseon—Draft bar for railway cars.

D. A. Bennett, Wauseon—Car coupling.

F. M. Darling, Kuphemia—Feather renovator.

L. W. Brewster, Kent—Fruit pot.

G. W. Maulton, Cleveland—Babe tie.

M. Taggart, Mansfield—Bread and pastry boards.

J. J. Talbott, Crestline—Sash holder.

J. J. Thornton, Cleveland—Saftey devices for main springs.

W. N. Whitley, Springfield—Harvester (two cases.

W. N. Whitley, Springfield—Mowing machine.

T. B. Wickham, Newark—Corn planter.

C. R. Winkler, Toledo—Steam cooking apparatus.

J. Schrauter, Cincinnati—Sofa bedstead.

J. Lenman, Cincinnati—Reclining chair.

J. Lawlor, Cleveland—Wheelbarrow journal box.

S. Judson, Cleveland—Life boat.

F. Koeltge, Cincinnati—Sheet metal moldings.

J. C. Herman and G. C. Lewis, Cincinnati—Crazing and champering barrels.

R. Hills, Delaware—Fire proof building.

W. B. Crane, Cleveland—Fireman's ladder.

W. Porter, Cleveland—Nut blank machine.

G. W. Forbes, Cincinnati—Carburetor.

Trade Marks—J. King, Cleveland—Spectacles and eye glasses.

S. Lowenthal & Co., Cincinnati—Cigars.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1876.

SENATE.

The House bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States, was read by title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WINDOM presented a memorial of the committee appointed by the New York Chess Transportation Association, calling the attention of Congress to certain facts relating to cheap transportation. Referred. In presenting the memorial Mr. Windom said that the committee represented the leading business men.

The Senate resumed consideration of unfinished business, being the motion of Mr. Wadleigh, to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Committee of Conference on the joint resolution to pay the interest on the 3-65 District of Columbia bonds was passed, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and it was agreed to—ayes 33, nays 28.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the action of that body in respect to the memory of the late H. H. Stark weather. Mr. English submitted a resolution that the business of the Senate be suspended, that the friends of the deceased might pay fitting tribute to his public and private virtues. Agreed to. Appropriate remarks on the life and character of the deceased were made by Messrs. English, Dawes, Sargent, Eaton, and, as a further mark of respect to his memory, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. GUNCKEL, it was ordered that the session of Saturday be for debate only.

Mr. BUCKNER, Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, offered a resolution authorizing the committee to employ experts in prosecuting its investigation into the affairs of the District. Adopted.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill carrying into effect the treaty recently made with the King of the Hawaiian Islands. The bill was made a special order for next Tuesday.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, called up the Emma mine interests, adverse to him. The Marshal of the Territory was also interested in the Emma mine stock. A party in Salt Lake City had purchased from the estate of Silas Braine, for a nominal sum, claims about a quarter or half mile from the Monitor lode, and organized the Emma Mining Company, with a capital of $10,000,000. Stewart advised witness to consolidate his interest with the new company, which would have shares enough to give to witness, Judge Curtis and all. Witness was anxious to dispose of his interest to Park and, for a consideration, was willing to withdraw from his claim and the suit in the courts. Although Stewart said Park was not to be trusted and would swear to a lie, steal the records of courts, buy witnesses and do anything to carry his point, witness went down to Stewart, said: "I have heard Park say hard things about you and that you would not hesitate to buy judges, jurors and witnesses, if necessary, to serve his convenience." Witness asked Stewart to see Park and effect a settlement of the business. It was agreed that two millions had been taken out of the mine up to July, 1871, and, allowing half a million for expenses, witness was willing to settle on that basis, never having received a cent's interest in the Monitor lode. Stewart and Park left for New York, and on the 5th of August Stewart wrote that he could not get Park as good a bargain with Park as he desired, but there was no occasion for much dispute about a worked-out mine. Witness then went to New York, but was not pressed with Park, as it did not secure to him the half million promised. Park discharged all the miners but six. No soon was the Emma mine worked out than Park developed for examination by an engineer, as it was to be sold on its reputation. Stewart and Park went over to England, less that fourteen days after service of summons, and, in default of such appearance, may grant judgment in favor of plaintiff, he having made the statement of his claim verified by affidavit.

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Impeachment of Governor Ames.

MEMPHIS, February 25.—The *Appeal's* Jackson, MISS., special last night, says the House spent the entire day in considering the report of the Ames Investigation Committee. At the time the special was sent last night a vote had not been reached. The report of the committee is quite lengthy, and recommends that Governor Ames be impeached and removed from office for official misconduct on eleven separate and distinct charges, which are specified, consisting of failure to remove certain officials and the removal of others without cause; for causing bloodshed at Vicksburg in Crosby's case; for calling for United States troops, and having them eject Flanigan, Sheriff of Warren county, from his office, in violation of law; for attempting to incite a war of races in arming colored militia and causing them to defiantly parade the streets of Clinton.

Later.—The resolution impeaching Governor Ames of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, was adopted—yeas 89, nays 14. Sixteen Republicans were absent. All those present and two Democrats (Crossland and Warren) voted no. The House elected Messrs. Featherstone, Tucker, Percy, Muldrow, Barksdale and Spigler Managers to prosecute the case before the Senate.

Counsel for Lieutenant Governor Davis have filed a plea denying wholly and severally the articles of impeachment.

Steamer Osceola Sunk.

MEMPHIS, February 28.—The steamboat Osceola, Captain Bowman, from the St. Francis river for Memphis, with three hundred bales of cotton, struck a snag at Peters' Landing, forty miles below here, at eleven o'clock last night, and sunk in eight feet of water. No lives were lost. The City of Augusta brought the passengers up, and the Ella is taking off the cotton, which will all be saved in a damaged condition. The boat can be raised, and the wrecker Eckert will go to her relief.

refused to second the previous question on the conference report on the 3-65 District bond bill, and a motion to postpone for one week was agreed to.

Mr. SWANN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the correspondence furnished that committee by the State Department in reference to the connection of General Schenck, American Minister to England, with the Emma mine and Mechado claim. He stated that the action of the Executive Department of the Government appears to have been limited to a recommendation in a telegraphic dispatch to General Schenck, dated the 28th of November, 1871, that he should retire from the directory of the Emma Mining Company, which recommendation General Schenck appears to have acted upon, after the lapse of a week, although the fact did not appear to have been communicated to the President until the 12th of January following. In regard to the Mechado, General Schenck appeared to have taken no action in the matter. The correspondence was ordered printed, and also referred back to the Committee on Foreign Affairs for further consideration.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and after passing a number of bills, the committee rose and the House adjourned. The session to-morrow will be for general debate only.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1876.

SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War inclosing a report from the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau in regard to an omission in the Revised Statutes of the United States and recommending legislation as will enable the Ordnance Department to continue in use the system of property accountability. Ordered printed and referred.

Mr. JONES presented the credentials of his colleague, William Sharon, to be United States Senator from Nevada for six years from March 4, 1875. They were read at length, and Mr. Sharon was escorted to his desk by his colleague and the oath of office was administered by Mr. Ferry, President *pro tempore*.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported adversely on the Senate bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. CONKLING presented resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce in regard to the national finances, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would like to have the motion to refer laid over, as he might desire to address the Senate in regard to one of the propositions in the resolutions.

Mr. CONKLING said they could lie on the table for the present and he would make a motion to refer after the Senator from Ohio [Sherman] had spoken. So ordered.

Mr. SARGENT presented the petition of the Committee of the National Women's Suffrage Association, asking that the women of Utah be protected in exercising the right of their elective franchise. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN also presented petition of members of the bar of Cincinnati remonstrating against the passage of the House bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, submitted a resolution that during the present session it shall be in order at any time to move a recess, and pending the motion to agree to an appropriation bill debate may be limited to five minute speeches on any one amendment. Went over until to-morrow, at the request of Mr. West.

On motion of Mr. HITCHCOCK, the Senate took up the House bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, to enable the people of Colorado to form a Constitution and State government and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Mr. HITCHCOCK said the object of the bill was to enable people who had acquired a residence in the Territory since the enabling act was passed, to vote upon the Constitution in July next. The act of March 3d provided that all persons who were then residents of the Territory should vote upon the appointment of delegates to the Senate, by an amendment to the bill, postponed the time for voting on the Constitution until next July, and since the bill passed a large number of persons had acquired residence in the Territory and under the laws were entitled to vote. The second section of the bill now before the Senate appropriated a sufficient sum to pay the expenses of a Constitutional Convention. As the Senate had postponed the time for holding that convention until it became necessary for the Territorial Legislature to meet, and the appropriation heretofore made had been expended by the Legislature. Had the amendment been taken from the passage of the bill, it would not have been necessary for the Legislature to meet and the appropriation for its support would have been made to defray the expenses of the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. MORRILL said he was not aware of any precedent for an appropriation of money to pay the expenses of a Constitutional Convention.

Mr. SARGENT moved to strike out the second section of the bill making an appropriation to pay the expenses of a convention.

Mr. HITCHCOCK said the country could afford to make this appropriation to welcome a new State.

Mr. LOGAN favored the appropriation, and said Colorado had paid into the Treasury of the United States, for internal revenue, over $1,400,000.

Mr. SARGENT said if Colorado could not pay her own expenses of admission into the Union, she should not be admitted as a State.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed, and Mr. FERRY favored the appropriation.

The motion of Mr. Sargent to strike out the second section, was rejected—yeas 20, nays 34. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of unfinished business, being the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the pending question being on the first amendment, reported by the Committee on Appropriation for additional pay of professors for length of service $6,800, and it was agreed to—yeas 37, nays 11.

The next amendment reported by the committee was to strike out of the House bill the following: For sixteen musicians for companies, $2,496, provided that sections nine and ten of the act approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses," be and the same are hereby repealed," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "For the pay of the Military Academy band, $14,880."

Mr. DAVIS said this amendment reported by the committee authorized an expenditure of $14,880, while the clause in the House bill which it was proposed to strike out authorized an expenditure of but $2,496. The House contemplated the employment of only sixteen persons as musicians, but the Senate amendment would necessitate the employment of forty. The total amount appropriated by the bill as it came from the House was $259,361; the amendments proposed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations increased that amount $46,714, making the total $305,945.

A long and somewhat amusing debate ensued in reference to the West Point and the marine bands. Pending the discussion, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. KERR occupied the Speaker's chair to-day.

Mr. HOLMAN presented a memorial, signed by 1,916 soldiers of Indiana in the late war, asking for an equalization of bounties.

Among the executive documents submitted by the Speaker, was a communication from the Attorney General, in response to the resolution offered by Mr. Lord, calling for an explanation of his order touching the testimony of accomplices in the whisky prosecutions. The Attorney General states that such instructions as he issued were merely in confirmation and approval of arrangements already made, and that those instructions and arrangements relate to matters now in progress, the House would readily see the propriety of withholding the special information relating thereto until the trials are over.

After further debate, Mr. KELLY gave notice of an amendment which he would submit at the proper time, providing that after June 30, 1876, each of the professors at West Point, whose term of service exceeds ten years, shall have the rank, pay and allowance of a colonel; those whose term of service exceeds five years and less than ten, the rank, pay and allowance of a lieutenant colonel, and others the rank, pay and allowance of a major.

Pending the discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

After a lengthy discussion, the House the whole matter be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RANDALL said he would like the Judiciary Committee to inquire what had induced the writing of the Attorney General's letter. He thought that inquiry should come within the scope of the investigation. It was an extraordinary letter and was perhaps adapted to an extraordinary occasion. The Judiciary Committee should report to the House all the circumstances connected with it, and he therefore suggested that inquiry should be made of the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as of the Attorney General. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SWANN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution instructing that committee to inquire further into the connection of the United States Minister to the Court of St. James with the Emma mine, so-called, with power to send for persons and papers and with leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. Cox in the chair) then called the States for bills. In addition to private bills for public buildings, the following were introduced:

Mr. WARREN—Authorizing the payment to the executor of Henry Wilson late Vice President of the United States, equal to the salary of Vice President for the unexpired portion of the term for which he was elected.

Mr. MEADE—To define the powers and duties of officers of internal revenue and to further provide for the collection of taxes on distilled spirits.

Mr. WILLIS—To simplify

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that where a right is set up under an act of Congress in a State court, any matter of law found in the record decided by the highest court of the State bearing on the right to set up under the act of Congress may be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court on its merits.

AN IMPORTANT decision, involving the powers of registers in bankruptcy in controlling payments for official fees, has just been rendered by the United States Circuit Court of New York. The Marshal filed a bill of costs in a certain case, amounting to $441 25, and the assignee consented to taxing it at $291 50, for which he drew a check. This check the Register declined to countersign, on the ground that to do so would deprive him of the opportunity to audit the bill and examine the items at the final auditing of the assignee's accounts. The Court held that, as respects the Marshal and his bill, the assignee represents the bankrupt and his estate and the creditors, and it was proper the bill should be taxed without waiting for the assignee's final accounting. It was right to notify the assignee of the taxation of the bill, but it was not necessary to notify the creditors. The Register had no lien on the money which might be paid on the check for his services in making certificates in the case.

IT IS beyond question that it is the intention of the Democratic House at Washington to reimburse the ex-rebels of the South for property damaged in the late war. The latest scheme looking to this end is the introduction of a bill which proposes to revive and continue in force for one year the right of action against the Government for abandoned and captured property now barred by the statutes of limitation. The effect of the passage of such an act would be to flood the Court of Claims with a number of cotton and other claims, involving the payment of an enormous amount of money. Of the twenty-seven hundred and odd bills introduced up to last Monday, three hundred and seventy-one, exclusive of the large number of individual pension bills, relate directly to results of the war of the rebellion, and two hundred and thirty-four of these are for the relief of Southern claimants. This is the precious feast to which the tax ridden people of the country are invited by the patriotic Democracy. When the banquet is ready, NEMESIS should be their only guest.

THE Legislature of Kentucky has killed a bill to punish and prevent bribery at elections. The extent of the evil is said to be alarming. Even the *Courier-Journal* bemoans "the alarming state of corruption that prevails at all Kentucky elections." In some counties, where there used to be a voting population of 1,700, as many as 1,000 men have been bribed at an exciting election. This is appalling, and all the more so for the reason that, when once a man sells his vote, he is then on the market every election. Indeed, the history of Kentucky elections is a history of bribery, which has so encroached even upon the primary elections, that men buy each other like so many cattle. So thoroughly indoctrinated are political aspirants with this theory of buying votes, that it is matter of record that when a ticket is nominated a consultation is had, and the money necessary to buy enough votes to make the election sure is ascertained and assessed upon the candidate or party, or both.

N. B.—Kentucky is one of the banner Democratic States of the Union.

PROOF on proof accumulates to show that the moral effect of a Republican success in the next Congressional and Presidential election is absolutely necessary to quell incipient rebellion in the South. A Southern editor, commenting upon the letter of JEFF. DAVIS in reply to Messrs. BLAINE and GARFIELD, says: "JEFF. DAVIS was right," and adds:

We are getting strong ground to-day, and every day we live. The conditions that we have already made have done no good whatever, and it is not likely that anything we can ever do will rid the Northern mind of that deep and inveterate hatred it feels toward every Southern idea and sentiment.

The predominant "Southern idea" is that the United States is not a nation, and that secession was a righteous and a legal act. The sworn testimony of Senator GORDON (who was recently sent down into Georgia by the Democratic managers, to counteract the effects of the speeches of TOOMBS and others who have been guilty of the indiscretion of showing their hands a little too soon) before the Congressional Ku-Klux Committee, in 1872, sheds some interesting light on this subject. Here is a passage:

We did not believe that the act of secession was treason. I do not believe it now. I do not quite feel sure of it myself.

Question—When you surrendered did you think you had been guilty of rebellion and treason?

Senator Gordon—No, sir. I never had any such idea.

Q.—Did you think you were amenable to the law?

Senator Gordon—No, sir. Not a bit of it.

Q.—As a matter of fact, did not the people of the South understand that they had been guilty of rebellion and treason, and were amenable to the law?

Senator Gordon—No, sir.

Q.—That was not the impression on the public mind of the South?

Senator Gordon—Not a bit of it. I do not believe there was an intelligent man in the South who believed then, or who believes to-day, that he was guilty of treason, or any thing like that treason.

Q.—As a fact, do you not think that the people down there regarded their immunity from trial and punishment, the restoration of their property and their protection under the law, as manifestations of great clemency on the part of the Government men who had been fighting four years against them?

Senator Gordon—No sir; I do not think so.

The entire drift and tendency of the Democratic party, which is now despotically ruled by Southern leaders, conclusively show that the conflict between Northern and Southern "ideas and sentiments" is as broad and deep as ever, and that it will not end until we assert by irrevocable constitutional amendment the principle of National Sovereignty.

THE COMING MAN!

If going to Congress is such a good thing that a man who has been before the people of this district for five times as a candidate and is now devoting his days and his nights to obtaining a sixth nomination, it would seem but fair that others, as deserving as he, should have an equal chance with him for the advantages of the place.

The times are prolific of statesmen of small caliber and doubtful bore—six pounders being far more abundant than Gatling guns. Hence the stern necessity for more than ordinary caution in the selection of a candidate. Above all else, a man of spotless record in public as well as private life is wanted at whom the envenomed shafts of detraction and calumny will be hurled in vain by the enemy. Such a man is that genial gentleman known as the world's ex WITKOWSKY! True, he is under indictment for defrauding the United States Government out of the mere bagatelle of some $20,000. But as good men as he have been indicted, and tried and triumphantly acquitted—retiring from the court room amid the plaudits of enthusiastic friends.

Such, doubtless, will be the good fortune of Mr. WITKOWSKY, or perhaps it would be more proper to say "Major General" WITKOWSKY (his brevet rank), if he can only get his case up and have it disposed of before the coming Republican primaries. It may depends on the political complexion of the jury. The public have known of men of most excellent wit and humor, but somewhat eccentric in business matters, who have escaped a conviction in the county courts of grave offenses by one or two votes of obstinate jurymen. WITKOWSKY and his friends can afford, therefore, to take the chances, which are about ninety and nine out of a round hundred, that he will get off by a disagreement or an absolute acquittal by a jury of his peers.

Besides, Mr. WITKOWSKY feels a deep interest in the subject of American commerce—particularly in the matter of finding a market for the pyroligneous product of the American forests. He believes with the earlier political economist, that wood is worth whatever it will bring by the cord; more especially when it is taken by a party able to pay a good sum therefor, say by Uncle Sam. In fact, he is a Granger of gigantic proportions and communistic tendencies. With him "commerce" is not a mere interchange of commodities, but a sale, or, in other words, a sell, where the buyer takes all the risks of delivery, and don't care particularly about the quality of the article. "Heads I win and tails you lose" is his theory, and he is not without a large following in these days.

It may be objected by the cynical that WITKOWSKY is not eligible. This is a *base slander!* WITKOWSKY has all the *necessary* papers, including a copy of the *indictment referred to*, to establish his qualifications.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 29, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 10 A. M., Lieutenant Governor Latta in the Chair.

The following bills were reported favorably from committees:

Act to render valid any irregularity in sealing up jury wheels or taking the oath and filing the same in the manner prescribed by law.

Act fixing the amount of fines and penalties which building and loan associations may impose, at two per cent. for every month for non-payment of instalments, or stock or interest on loans.

Act to prevent empiricism in relation to the practice of dentistry.

Act providing for appeals from the judgment of aldermen or justices for the wages of manual labor.

Act declaring the offices of school directors and auditors incompatible.

Act to make the 10th day of May, 1876, a legal holiday.

Act exempting members of lodges from individual liability for fines and dues for benefits, should the treasury become empty.

Act relating to chattel mortgages. With amendments.

Bills Read in Place—Act to farther regulate the pay of county commissioners.

Act authorizing the appointment of women as prison inspectors.

Act regulating charges in palace, sleeping and dining cars within the State. This bill makes it unlawful to charge more than one dollar for a single berth or sofa, or one dollar and fifty cents for a section for twelve hours.

Mr. WASON offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a special session of the Senate be held Wednesday afternoon next, March 8, for the purpose of considering the act to permit the defendants to testify in criminal cases.

Mr. BRAGGINS presented a petition from citizens of Mercer county praying for the repeal of the act commonly known as the "Ironclad Liquor law" so far as the same relates to Mercer county.

Mr. WINSLOW presented a petition from citizens of Indiana and Jefferson counties, praying for the passage of an act fixing the compensation of county commissioners at $2,000, and for the payment of all fees in excess of that amount into the county treasury.

The following bills were considered finally:

Act to protect the people of the Commonwealth against incompetent practitioners of medicine, surgery and obstetrics. Amended and laid over.

Act enlarging the powers of courts of equity throughout the State, in cases of partition. Agreed to.

The following bill was the special order on second reading to-day: *Act* prescribing how the employees of persons, partners, associations and corporations engaged in mining coal or the manufacture and productions of iron or steel shall be paid for their labor and services. This bill was under discussion for some time, Mr. STANTON favoring, and Messrs. Anderson, of Allegheny, Watson, Davis, Herr and Strang opposing its passage. The latter two opposed it on the ground of unconstitutionality. On motion of Mr. YERKES, the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary General Committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 A. M.

House bill No. six dividing cities into five classes, was called up by Mr. LONG, and passed the House finally, the vote being 150 yeas to 4 nays.

The act making an appropriation of $40,000 to the Centennial Commission for the purpose of erecting a State Centennial building, was called up by Mr. ZERN.

Mr. WOLFE again moved to amend by striking out the proviso in the bill setting apart a room for the use of the Legislature. It appearing that there were other objections to the bill on the part of certain members, Mr. Irwin, of Allegheny, moved to go into Committee of the Whole for general amendment. The motion was favored by Messrs. Christy, Jackson, Foster and Reighard, and opposed by Messrs. Faunce, Zern and others. The motion was not agreed to—yeas 83, nays 93.

The motion of Mr. Wolfe, to go into Committee of the Whole for special amendment was agreed to, and the amendment striking out the proviso was adopted. The bill then passed finally—yeas 108, nays 53.

Mr. Reighard, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, called up the General Appropriation bill, and then moved its recommittal back to the Committee on Appropriations for the purpose of inserting additional amendments. Agreed to—yeas 76, nays 56.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills on second reading, when the following were disposed of as stated:

Act of the 7th of April, 1870, relative to canvas, transportation and grounds for the purpose of the Centennial encampment of the National Guard. Passed.

Act to relieve from taxation the armories of military organizations of the Commonwealth. Ruled out of order, as being unconstitutional.

Act relating to investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries. Passed.

Act providing for making and repairing public roads in the different townships of the Commonwealth. On motion, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Irwin moved that the use of the Representative Chamber be granted to members of the Coal Exchange of the city of Pittsburgh to-morrow evening for the purpose of expressing their views on the bill now before this House relative to the ventilation of bituminous coal mines, which was agreed to, after being amended so that only miners present on the occasion be also heard.

Mr. Irwin extended a cordial invitation, on behalf of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, to every member of the House to be present Thursday evening.

Mr. Talley asked leave to read in place the bill reported affirmatively from the Centennial Committee, for regulating the Centennial Exhibition held under the auspices of the Government of the United States and the Commonwealth, and preventing the seizure of articles and goods deposited on exhibition thereat.

The rule to enter into effect Section five of Article fourteen of the Constitution, relative to the salaries of county officers and the payment of fees received by them into the State or county treasury, in counties containing over 150,000 inhabitants, was considered on second reading. The following amendments were adopted. Making the annual salaries to be paid to the following named Allegheny county officers this:

Assistant District Attorney, $1,500; Register of Wills, $3,000; County Engineer, $2,500, provided that where the office of County Surveyor and County Engineer are held by the same person, he shall receive the salary of County Engineer only; Solicitor, $800; County Interpreter, $1,000. The salaries of the rest of Allegheny county officials were allowed to remain the same as present.

Pending consideration of the bill, the House adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

END OF THE WAR OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

MADRID, February 28.—The following official intelligence has been sent to the Spanish Minister at London: The war is at an end. Carlos has asked France for hospitality. He informed General Pouzet, commanding at Bayonne, that he would enter France at nine o'clock this morning by the bridge of Arengui. Three thousand Carlists have entered France at St. Jean Pied de Port, and two thousand at Hendaye. Fourtier in hundreds at Aldnides. The French will immediately intern them. King Alfonso has arrived at Pampeluna.

A dispatch, just received from Bayonne from Ainhoa, announces that Don Carlos entered France this morning at Arengui.

DON CARLOS ENTERS FRANCE AND SURRENDERS—HE AND HIS SUITE DETAINED BY THE AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, February 29.—The Paris dispatch of the *Times* says: As soon as Don Carlos entered France, a French General in accordance with the orders of General Cissey, Minister of War, waited on him and informed him that he must surrender his staff might retain their swords and horses, but he and his officers would have to submit themselves to orders of the French authorities. Carlos appeared depressed and was quite indisposed to conform with the orders. He begged that a letter might be sent to the French Government for its courtesy. The French Government hastened to officially inform the Spanish Government of the surrender, and to congratulate it on the happy conclusion of the war.

The *Times* correspondent adds: "I have received the following authoritative information: Don Carlos has begged a couple of remaining in France, but the Government will probably refuse. The exact terms of the orders for the internment of Don Carlos and suite are not known, but it is thought that Carlos will not remain long in France."

Telegrams just received announce that Alfonso will return to San Sebastian in a few days to receive Queen Isabella. The *Times* correspondent with the Carlists telegraphs from St. Jean de Luz, Monday, that five battalions have accompanied Don Carlos and Lezarargui into France, and that General Moriones has occupied Lesca.

A Paris dispatch says that Don Carlos is already *en route* for Paris.

A telegram from Alsasua, Sunday, says Alfonso would visit Estella, Elizondo, Irun and Bilbao and then return to the Capital.

THE CARLIST SURRENDER UNCONDITIONAL.

MADRID, February 29.—The *Diaro Espanal* states that Senor Canovas del Castillo has informed several Deputies that no concession has been made to the Carlists, and that their submission is altogether unconditional.

ISABELLA'S RETURN LEFT TO THE MINISTRY.

MADRID, February 28.—King Alfonso left the question as to the return of ex-Queen Isabella to the Ministry. The latter have not yet reached a determination in the matter.

REJOICINGS OVER THE VICTORY—ALFONSO COMES MARCHING HOME THIS WEEK.

LONDON, February 29.—A telegram to the *Times*, from Cadiz, says: "A proclamation has been published here declaring that the King, his brave army and the Government, with the patriotic co-operation of have put an end to the curse of civil war. Alfonso and a part of the army will make a triumphant entry into Madrid at the end of the present week. There is universal rejoicing in Seville, Cadiz and the entire South. The streets of Cadiz are illuminated every night, and processions, with bands of music, are parading. Business is suspended and there is a general holiday. Fifty thousand soldiers will go to Cuba to quell the insurrection."

CARLISTS FLOCKING TO FRANCE.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Times*, Paris dispatch says: "Letters received here give curious accounts of the spectacle presented on the Spanish frontier. Whole bands of Carlists enter France at St. Jean Pied de Port and ask to be interned. Some refugees arrive utterly destitute, others bring horses and mules, which sell for a mere trifle, as hundreds of animals have been thus sold within a few days. The battalions of Navarre, Alava and Guipuzcoa have disbanded. Some of the men have asked for amnesty, others have entered France, generally at St. Jean Pied de Port, whence they are sent on to the interior by French directions, at the expense of the French authorities. The officers accompanying Don Carlos seem to be well supplied with money and arms. Carlos himself does not appear to be depressed; he betrays neither despair nor thirst for revenge."

FESTIVITIES AND BULL FIGHTS.

MADRID, March 1.—There will be three days' festivities, with bull fights, on the entry of the troops into Madrid.

France.

DON CARLOS AT PAU.

When Don Carlos arrived at Pau, the Prefect informed him that he could not allow him to reside even for a short time in his Department. He added that the French Government would permit him to sojourn temporarily in some town in the North of France, and suggested, among others, Dieppe and Boulogne. The Prefect placed a special train, with a saloon carriage, at the disposal of Don Carlos to take him, with his family and suite, if he desired to be accompanied by them, to the frontier or to a place of residence in the North.

The accumulation of Carlist refugees near Pau, has obliged its local authorities to make special arrangements to convey them to the interior of France for internment. The flight of Carlos has thrown the Carlist population of Navarre into complete stupefaction. The submissions are so numerous that it is impossible to calculate them. The Alfonsists returning to their homes in Navarre, find them entirely devastated. The railroads and telegraphs are being rapidly repaired. The Alfonsist troops are pursuing remnants of the Navarrese battalions. General Moriones occupies all the passes at Puerto Vetaze.

The Madrid journals energetically insist that the Government must now remove all causes of discontent which might lead to a renewal of the war.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1876.

Fight Among Indiana Democrats.

The calling of the Indiana Democratic Convention in advance of the meeting of the National Convention has seriously discomposed the arrangements of the friends of Hendricks. Senator McDonald, Chairman of the State Committee, who undertook to manage matters in the interests of Hendricks, has taken umbrage at this disarrangement of his plans, and resigned. It is admitted that the convention will favor soft money, which Hendricks feels is to say off-compromise him before the National Convention.

Judge Kelley Opposes the Purchase of Silver.

Representative Kelley proposes to submit a resolution prohibiting the further issue of bonds for the purchase of silver bullion, because of the fact that silver is now, as compared with gold, of less value than greenbacks. He appends a calculation to show that the greenback dollar is worth three and four-tenths per cent. more than the silver dollar.

Democratic Financial Dilemma.

The Democratic Caucus Finance Committee have exhausted their endeavors to perfect a financial measure, and now turn to the Committees on Ways and Means and on Banking and Currency to extricate their party from their sad plight.

Resignation of Babcock and Luckey.

General Babcock remarked to a friend this morning that he did not intend to retire "under fire." Though both he and Mr. Luckey were present at the White House, the communications of the President to both Houses of Congress to-day were delivered by Colonel Grant. The resignations of both General Babcock and Mr. Luckey have been handed to the President and accepted. The General will devote his entire attention to the duties of his position of Engineer of Public Buildings and Grounds, a post for which he is most eminently qualified.

The Pittsburgh Custom House.

It is intimated that the resignation of Mr. Steele, Surveyor of the Port of Pittsburgh, has been requested by the Secretary of the Treasury. There seems, however, to be a disposition to reconsider his action. The report of the agent of the Government sent to examine the affairs of the Pittsburgh Custom House does not implicate Surveyor Steele in the irregularities of the deputy. The question which suggests itself to those of influence in the matter, is as to the expediency of a change, considering all it circumstances.

The Proposed Retirement of Judge McCandless.

A letter has been received from Judge McCandless, intimating that at the first leisure moment he will make a formal statement of his willingness to take the benefit of the act of retirement now pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is stated, however, that the letter will be addressed to Senator Wallace or Representative Hunter, as Judge McCandless has returned the views already given in these dispatches, and still insists upon a letter addressed to his committee.

Small Change in Balances.

The small sum of fifteen millions of available gold in the Treasury quite astonishes the advocates of resumption in 1879. The decrease in coin revenues and the demand to pay the interest on the national debt have occasioned this drain on the coin balances.

Southern Democrats Alarmed.

The Southern Democratic Senators tonight united in a telegram to the Democratic members of the Louisiana Legislature, urging them to cease their attempts to interfere with Governor Kellogg. It is a difficult matter to keep the cloven foot of the Democracy under cover pending the campaign.

Resumption of Silver Payment.

The arrangements preliminary to the payment of silver, in the place of fractional currency, have been perfected. All that remains is the promulgation of the time order of the Secretary of the Treasury. This order has already been drawn, and simply awaits the signature of the Secretary. The amount of silver on hand is upwards of twelve million dollars, which, with the current coinage, are sufficient. Of this aggregate sum the Treasury has distributed sufficient amounts to the sub-treasurers, public depositaries and postoffices to commence paying out at the time designated by the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Committee on Appropriations heard a statement to-night from Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, on the subject of the substitution of silver coin for fractional currency. He informed the committee that, in his opinion, it was feasible to commence now. The Secretary of the Treasury was not before the committee to-night. The committee adjourned without reaching a decision as to whether they would report any further appropriation for the printing of fractional currency.

Hoist by Their own Petard.

The resolutions of inquiry of the Democratic House of Representatives do not "pan out" as well as their originators anticipated. It is shown by an official statement being prepared at the Treasury Department, in response to these resolutions, that the defalcations in pensions, small as the pensions were before the rebellion, were quadruple those which have occurred since. Sections there are then were thousands where they are millions now.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 29, 1876.

Spain to Turn Her Attention to Cuba—Complications With the United States Possible.

The abandonment by Don Carlos of the struggle for the Spanish throne will possibly lead to complications with the United States. It is stated on the authority of secret private advices from Spain, that the Carlist insurrection will now receive special attention, and that a powerful army and fleet will be sent over, not only to quell the last vestige of the rebellion but to crush the growing spirit of the communeros. It was mentioned that one of the outgrowths of the loose rein the Spanish authorities have been holding on the Isle of Cuba has been the encouragement which has been an attitude of assumption and arrogance on the part of a large body of the citizens, who were counteracting all the efforts of the Spanish loyalists. One of the first measures will now be the rehabilitation of the civil and military force, so as to crush out all signs of insubordination on the part of the Government. The administration of affairs ac affects citizens of the United States, it is said, will not be so promptly applied as was assured a few months ago. There is no doubt in anticipation of trouble will, meantime, be held in readiness for any emergency which may grow out of the new condition of things.

Pittsburgh Custom House.

It is ascertained authoritatively that no decision has been reached with reference to the case of the port of Pittsburgh. It is learned from an equally reliable source that the displacement of Mr. Steele would be most unwise. Your correspondent is able to say, on high authority, that Mr. Steele will remain in office. The special agents who worked up the case of McGill, it is alleged, have been indiscreet in giving, in public utterances, an appearance of irregularity on the part of Mr. Steele, when the facts did not warrant such a construction. There is a probability that an investigation into conduct of these agents will be likely to decapitate one of them.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1876.

The Mexican Border Troubles.

Representative Schleicher, Chairman of the Select House Committee on the Mexican Border Troubles, says that the statement that General Sheridan, days ago, had urged the organization of an invading column of ten thousand troops, is without the least foundation. Mr. Schleicher is now engaged in the preparation of his report, which will be ready early next week. The report will recommend that authority be given to recruit two of the regiments of United States cavalry up to the war standard, to be employed as a frontier guard. The report will oppose any extension of territory, believing in the maintenance of the present boundary as laid down in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; that in event of depredations there will be committed by the Mexicans upon the soil of the United States, the American forces should be permitted to pursue the invaders into Mexican territory until the booty is recaptured; but that no retaliatory measures by American troops are to be permitted in any manner whatever. As for annexation, Mr. Schleicher said that the region between the Rio Grande and the mountains is particularly rich in agricultural and mineral resources, and would be a valuable accession to the domain of the United States, but the people are worthless set, and all the wealth of the country would not be worth appropriating, if the population had to be included. He believes, as will be stated in his report, in leaving the boundary and territorial question alone, simply confining ourselves to the welfare of our own people.

The House Out of Work.

The impotency of the Democratic committees is beginning to show itself. The House to-day was compelled to adjourn, after a two hours' session, for want of business. General Garfield remarked that this was his eighth term, and in his experience he never knew of an instance in which, in the fourth month of the session, the House was so absolutely without business ready for action.

The Pittsburgh Custom House.

The President this morning directed that Mr. Steele should remain as Surveyor of the port of Pittsburgh. The inquiry into the condition of the Pittsburgh Custom House and the action of the Treasury officials towards Mr. Steele are considered here as somewhat inexplicable. The expert sent from the Department to examine into the affairs of the office, gave a fair statement of the whole case, a synopsis of which was given in these dispatches at the time. His examination consumed two weeks, and no cause of complaint against the Surveyor was found. The special agents, however, who consumed two whole hours in their investigations, rushed a report back here accusing the Surveyor of criminal neglect of duty. It is thought that at least the resignation of Mr. Steele should not have been requested until he had an opportunity to meet the accusation which the special agents saw fit to make against him.

General W. Scofield.

There is no movement on foot here to secure the Austrian Mission for Judge Scofield. His friends say he would prefer to succeed Judge McCandless, should there be a vacancy.

The Silver Resumption Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations, with one exception (Mr. Holman), are in favor of appropriating $163,000 for starting again the Treasury presses for printing greenbacks until the regular appropriation is available at the beginning of the next fiscal year. No more fractional currency will be issued, if the bill soon to be prepared is passed. In its stead the bill will direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the twelve millions of reserve coin and to coin more as fast as possible, so that the whole nominal currency circulation, amounting to about forty millions, may be withdrawn. The bill will be prepared to-morrow and presented to the House this week. It will, without doubt, pass after a brief discussion.

A Dead-Lock in Prospect.

There is an excellent prospect of a deadlock between the two Houses of Congress on the subject of reductions in the estimates submitted by the Treasury and the necessary expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1876-77. The sweeping cutting down or absolute disregard of the demands of the public service has devolved upon the Senate, with calmer purpose, the task of bringing the appropriations back to something like the amounts adequate to the proper and efficient administration of the different departments of the Government. A prominent member of the Senate Committee on Ways and Means observed to-day that he did not believe that the people of the United States demanded that their servants should be paid at starvation rates; that in some cases the compensation was perhaps unnecessarily liberal, but in the vast majority of instances it was not so; and to undertake a general reduction of ten per cent. on all salaries was unnecessarily severe; that while it might not make any material difference to reduce ten per cent. on the salary of a Senator or Representative, a bureau officer could not live who, as a rule, is well paid for their services, it is oppressive to apply the same rate to the lower class of clerks. The member of the Senate committee on thought that the hundred thousands saved would not be demanded by the people, but that the place of reform would be to stop the leaks in the millions which are expended on rivers and harbors where there is no commerce; on public buildings in towns where there is little business, and in many other enterprises which could as well be dispensed with. The Senate committee makes no objection to the cutting down of the force in the various bureaus of the Government, but in doing this they consider that some regard to the necessities of the various branches thus affected. There are evidences that the House committee made no efforts to inquire into the extent and character of the duties performed, but adopted the general policy of cutting down twenty per cent. of the force everywhere. Under the Republican House large reductions of three millions every year, until the maximum had almost been reached. To make another reduction of twenty per cent. without regard to circumstances, will, therefore, seriously embarrass the Government. In all of the protestations of the officers of the Government, who are responsible for the transaction of the public business, the Senate committee, observing the paucity of retrenchment which they have observed during the past five years, will restore, where absolutely essential, the force to some proper relation to the needs of the service. A member of the House committee, speaking of this action of the Senate committee as probable, declared that his committee would stick to the appropriation bills as reported by them, and that conversations with the leading Democratic members of the House gave them assurance that they would be sustained in this course. The matter now rests on the part of the Senate would not only be nonconcurred in, but would be rejected in committee of conference. This would then bring the whole issue of the Senate receding from its position or a deadlock. The situation, therefore, is one of extreme delicacy, and one that is growing once assumed an attitude, confronted by the other, could not yield with honor except by a compromise, which the House Democratic caucus will not concede. The result of this state of affairs would be an indefinite delay or an absolute failure of the appropriations, should an adjournment be accepted by both Houses. It is a matter of serious concern to thinking Republicans, what the rashness of the Democratic may bring about.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 29, 1876.

THE WHISKY PROSECUTIONS AS A SOURCE OF REVENUE—MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Several Congressmen interested in the New Hampshire whisky frauds, have obtained from the Internal Revenue Bureau an account of the net results to the Treasury and the cause of justice of the whisky trials so far. The facts are extremely significant:

The value of property seized is	$1,530,724
Assessments for penalties and interests	1,500,571
Amount of suits on gaugers' bonds	244,000
Total	$3,305,295

The value of property seized is based upon actual appraisement by persons appointed by the courts, and the assessments are based upon documentary evidence of the account of illicit spirits produced. No estimate of production was made as the basis of assessment, as it was deemed best to be able to sustain the suits upon distillers' bonds by actual proofs.

The above statement does not include suits for large sums brought against refiners to recover penalties for handling illicit spirits, as it is doubtful whether the Government will recover any considerable sums, as recipients give no bonds and generally manage to have their property encumbered. The proceeds are covered into the Treasury on the 31st of January, 1876, were:

From sales of property forfeited	$ 58,812
From compromises effected by distillers	32,000
From fines and penalties	13,000
Total	$103,503

The small amount covered into the Treasury is due to the slow process of litigation. Large sums are known to have been realized in February, but no returns have yet been received from marshals. In many other cases judgments of forfeiture have been rendered, and the sale only awaits legal advertisements. In the cases of suits on bonds the sureties in most cases have no defense, as their principals have plead guilty to criminal indictments based upon the same evidence that will be used to sustain the civil suits. It is estimated that at the conclusion of the spring terms of the courts at St. Louis, Evansville, Chicago and Milwaukee, at least $1,000,000 will have been covered into the Treasury. It is also supposed that the courts will inflict heavy fines in sentencing the forty distillers and rectifiers who have already plead guilty. Indictments have been found against 253 persons, classed as follows:

Gaugers and storekeepers	78
Deputy collectors	5
Collectors	7
Revenue agents	7
Supervisors	5
Distillers	50
Rectifiers	64
Wholesale liquor dealers	10
Other persons	34
Total	253

Of this number sixty-nine have plead guilty, viz.: Forty distillers and rectifiers, twenty-one officials and six distillery employees. There have been, up to date, seventeen jury trials, resulting in thirteen convictions, three acquittals and one disagreement.

The effect of these prosecutions is felt in the increased receipts from the tax upon distilled spirits. It may be asserted without question that since the raids last May up to the present time there has been more illicit spirits upon the market, thus demonstrating that it is possible to collect the present tax of ninety cents per gallon. The system of accounts which has been adopted in the Internal Revenue Office now detects with certainty any frauds perpetrated in the manner of those upon which the seizures have been made. In the case of fraud beginning before the seizures suddenly stops on the 10th of May last, showing that the distillers were thoroughly scared by the raids which were made at that time. Since then not a single case of fraud by the use of stamps or false gauging of tubs has been detected, and no complaints have reached the Internal Revenue Office from honest dealers that illicit spirits were injuring legitimate trade, as was formerly the case. The whisky market is so sensitive that two or three hundred barrels of "crooked" shipped to New York would immediately and strongly affect the price of lawful whisky, and thus inform revenue officers of the fraud.

If the only effect of the prosecutions was to prevent the robbery heretofore practiced they have abundantly paid the Government and the country, as it is estimated that at least $2,000,000 annually was lost which now flows into the Treasury. Add to this the large sums which will ultimately be recovered from forfeited property and suits upon bonds, together with the effect upon the morals of the whole service, and the results can be figured out. The benefits which have accrued to the Government by reason of the vigorous prosecution of the whisky ring.

EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION—TESTIMONY OF SENATOR MORTON.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning resumed the investigation of the Emma mine speculation.

Senator Morton appeared and was sworn at his own request. He said he had seen in the report of the testimony an allusion to himself, and he therefore wished to state that some five or six years ago, in 1871, on his way home after the adjournment of the Congressional session, he stopped at Salt Lake City, and spoke about a lawsuit then pending in the court of Utah. Mr. Stewart said perhaps the parties might wish to employ him as counsel, and brought in a gentleman whom he presumed to be Mr. Lyon, the witness now present. Stewart informed him that if he should engage in the case he would receive a large fee if successful. Senator Morton thought the offer was for desired professional service and of such a character as he could accept. Stewart wanted to meet Morton at Salt Lake City, and Morton informed him he would meet him there if Stewart would notify him as to the time. Afterward, from what Stewart said, he was led to suppose it assist in having Judge McKean removed, rather than to render professional services. Mr. Morton saw in a Salt Lake paper a statement that he and others had united in a request for the removal of Judge McKean, but Morton said he had nothing whatever to do with that subject.

Lyon, in response to a question by Mr. Morton, said he did not meet Morton at Salt Lake City, and that Morton never had any connection with the matter under consideration.

Mr. Lyon then resumed his testimony from yesterday, saying, among other things, that General Schenck received three hundred shares, in addition to the five hundred previously owned by him, which sold for twenty-three pounds a share, or three pounds premium, after the quality of the mine had been magnified. Professor Silliman was at Salt Lake City with Williams, an English director of the Emma Mining Company. Stewart left during the session of the Senate in the winter of 1872, and soon thereafter the famous telegram signed by Silliman, Williams & Huzzey, was sent to London, representing that large veins of ore had been discovered at the Emma mine. This was considered very remarkable. The telegram was made public on the morning of the 1st of April, 1872. The new discoveries were represented at 8,000 tons, worth $2,000 a ton, or $16,000,000. The witness related that in a conversation between Park and himself, Park said it was hard for Schenck to live on $17,000 a year; he had to buy dress-coats more than he liked, for which cost $700 a piece to go to Queen Victoria's drawing-room, and the dress could be worn only once. Park didn't blame Schenck for wanting to make money. At another time Park said he was going to have a little game with the General, who was a good poker player. Witness testified that Albert Grant, that promoter of the Emma mine speculation in England, informed him that he gave Stewart 2,000 shares of stock to become a director himself and to assist in getting Mr. Schenck's name in the board. Park informed witness that Fisher, of Vermont, an intimate friend of his, owed Schenck 5,000 pounds sterling for services rendered in a land grant, which perhaps was disposed of in Holland. Park wanted Schenck to give Fisher an opportunity to make something, and Schenck after that gave the land to Fisher a very valuable man. Fisher wrote articles for the London *Mining Journal*, paying very large prices for their publication, and William M. Stewart, also in praise of the richness of the Emma mine and of the most extraordinary character as to misrepresentation. On June 4, 1873, Emma mine was literally caved in, or collapsed, and has not since been repaired. When Stewart was asked how they could satisfy the English stockholders for the non-production of ore, he replied that was easily managed, they could say that the snows of Deep Creek were so deep in winter that they could make up for lost time during the summer. Park wrote to Anderson, connected with Schenck's campaign, on the 29th of July, 1874, after his return from Salt Lake City, that while he expected to see in the Emma mine large beds of ore, the sight of them would fill the heart of Schenck with joy. There is no report concerning the vast products of the mine but what fell far short of the above. Park's representations to the stock, as a consequence, advanced.

The committee met in the afternoon and decided to continue the investigation. They have summoned ex-Senator Stewart, who is now in California, and T. W. Park, who is in South America. The committee will examine, in a day or two, the testimony of General Schenck, taken in England, concerning his Emma mine connection. The investigation will be thorough, and a full opportunity will be given to General Schenck and his friends to be heard on the subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1876.

EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION—SENATOR STEWART HEARD FROM—SCHENCK COMING HOME TO TESTIFY.

Mr. Lyon again appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day and exhibited copies of Senator Stewart's letters, to which allusion had previously been made. Witness reiterated his testimony yesterday to the effect that Senator Morton did not receive any money, nor had he anything whatever to do with him and positively denied any statement to the contrary of the witness in the Utah court.

Senator Stewart telegraphs from San Francisco that he desires to testify before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs relations in the Emma mine investigation. It is understood that Minister Schenck will sail for America next Saturday and appear before the committee. The presence of General Schenck now in this city say they are in possession of a letter written by Lyon making a demand on ex-Senator Stewart for $25,000, or $50,000, for not publishing his [Lyon's] story. They also say this story is impeached in every material assertion by every witness and document in the House committee's possession.

The witness then referred to a telegram sent to London in 1871, that Senator Blair had introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of General Schenck's connection with the Emma mine. In a conversation with Park, the latter said he had fixed the mat er with the General, whom he had induced to buy a block of Emma mine stock, and then to write him a letter saying that if his note and stock were not sufficient security, he would give a mortgage on his house and lot in Washington. Park said he had certified this statement to Stewart, and if Stewart would do the same thing it would clear up the resolution.

The committee examined a mass of correspondence between S. T. Pafford and General Schenck. In a letter of July 9, 1873, Pafford writes Schenck that in spite of the pay of cadets, the committee were acting in the interests of the wealthy. Any one familiar with the expenses incident to the life of a cadet at West Point, knows that the allowance is equal to the demands imposed upon them by regulations only with the most rigid economy. The move at the army, the contemplated strike at the navy, the total disregard of the wise injunction—"In time of peace prepare for war"—in the appropriations for all the means for defensive works, all go to verify the declaration of a Southern Democrat when Congress first assembled: "They whipped us in the field, but we can now starve them out." The works of improvement necessitated by the spread of population and commerce also come in for a share of this reactionary policy. Any man that a Bourbon never learns and never forgets anything, is quite forcibly illustrated in the efforts of the Democrats in Congress to cripple the Government

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 29, 1876.

SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President inclosing a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the deficiencies in supplies at the Red Cloud Indian Agency, in Nebraska, and recommending a favorable action on the estimate submitted by the Secretary to supply such deficiency. Ordered printed and referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the Senate bill to amend section 5137 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, permitting national banks to organize with a capital of $5,000 in towns, irrespective of population.

Mr. INGALLS, who introduced the bill, said he had received numerous letters from national banks, in cities as well as country towns, asking the passage of this bill, and if the Chairman of the Committee on Finance had no objection, he would like to have the bill placed on the calendar with the adverse report. So ordered.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the Senate bill extending the time for the redemption of bonds held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes. Passed. The bill extends the time for the redemption of such property until the 1st day of February, 1877.

Mr. MORTON rose to a personal explanation, and read the published testimony of J. Lothrop Motley before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday, in regard to the Emma Mine. Mr. Morton said the report of the testimony would lead to the impression that he had accepted a fee of $20,000 in the case referred to. He had never made any effort to have Judge McKean removed, in which there was not one syllable of truth. He was on his way home with the Senate from Salt Lake City when Stewart came to him on the train, near Pittsburgh, and made a proposition to go to a lawsuit in Utah, and said he desired to have him [Morton] retained as assistant counsel, stating that if they were successful a large fee would be paid him. He introduced the gentleman, named Lyon, to him then. He [Morton] supposed that at first that it was a legitimate professional employment, and would have taken the case under consideration and meet him in Salt Lake City. He never became satisfied that it was on the merits which he, as a Senator, could properly take part. He afterward received a telegram from Mr. Stewart to meet him at Salt Lake City, but he did not meet him and never had any further conversation with him on the subject. Mr. Morton did not know anything to do with the Emma mine. He now felt satisfied that the object of the parties was to secure his political influence in the matter, and not mean to say such was Stewart's motive) for the removal of Judge McKean, but had nothing to do with it. He [Morton] went before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning and had given there and now made his statement the opposite, which Lyon said was correct.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Agriculture inclosing copies of the report of the Agricultural Bureau for the year 1875, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, passed a few days ago. Laid on the table.

Bills were introduced and referred, as follows:

Mr. COCKRELL—Granting a charter to the New York and Mazatlan Air Line Railroad, Telegraph and Emigration Company. Also, to have introduced the bill by request, without committing himself to its provisions, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Railroads, with the accompanying petition, and be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN objected to the printing of the petition. The bill seemed to be rather long, but he would not object to printing it. The bill was ordered to be printed and referred, with the accompanying petition.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the pending question being on the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations to strike out the clause appropriating $2,295 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "For the pay of the Military Academy Band, $10,800;" and it was agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee was to increase the appropriation for repairs, improvements, etc., from $12,000 to $14,500. Agreed to.

General Babcock, Private Secretary to the President, appeared at the bar of the Senate and delivered a message from the President.

The other amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations, appropriating $1,500 or a clerk to the Adjutant and the same sum for a clerk the Treasurer, increasing the appropriation for the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy from $900 to $1,000, providing that the Professor of Law may be commissioned in the same manner as the other professors and increasing the pay of the librarian's assistant from $720 to $1,000, were agreed to.

The next amendment proposed to increase the appropriation for contingencies for the superintendent of the Academy from $200 to $1,000.

Mr. WHYTE opposed the increase, and said it the appropriation was increased he would move to strike out the whole clause for contingent expenses. He bought this money was expended principally in entertainments.

Mr. WEST favored the increase. He said the superintendent of the Academy had had to incur expenses in entertaining, and during our Centennial Exhibition he should be allowed to entertain such a scale commensurate with the dignity of his position. Next year the appropriations for contingencies of course could be cut off. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 14.

Other amendments of the committee, striking out the appropriation of $400 for printing the catalogue for the Academy, and appropriating $8,000 for continuing the system of sewerage from the barracks and quarters, were agreed to.

The bill, having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the question being on concurring in the amendment made in the Committee, Mr. WHYTE moved to strike out the clause appropriating $400 for contingencies for the Superintendent of the Academy. Rejected—yeas 19, nays 21.

Mr. DAVIS moved to non-concur in the amendment to strike out of the House bill the clause appropriating $2,295 for sixteen musicians and insert in lieu thereof, "For the pay of the Military Academy Band, $10,800." After discussion, Mr. DAVIS withdrew his motion to non-concur in the amendment in regard to the band, on motion of Mr. ALLISON, and because was modified so as to strike out the latter portion, in regard to the repeal of sections nine and ten of the act of march 3, 1875, leaving in the appropriation of $2,295 for the pay of sixteen musicians, instead of $2,880 for the pay of the band, and as modified was agreed to.

The amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in and the bill was read third time and passed. The bill passed this session will be found in the Congressional Record.

The CHAIRMAN [severely]—The gentlemen from Indiana will be seated.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Indiana, also favored the recommittal of the bill. The discussion was further continued by Messrs. WILLARD, of Vermont, Reed, of Maine, Hunton, Beebe, Hendee, Atkins, Keagan and Hill.

Mr. HALL expressed regret that gentlemen on the Republican side of the House seemed determined to go back on their record of last session, when a bill similar to the one was passed by the House. He had canvassed the State of Georgia against secession, and he knew, as a Southern man, could speak well by his side and opposed to secession. The bill was a curious incident in history, that at the very time these Southern soldiers were fighting the men of New England, there was a convention of New England men at Hartford proclaiming the very doctrine of secession, on which the South had subsequently acted.

Mr. KASSON—Did any State ever undertake to secede?

Mr. HILL [without noticing Mr. Kasson's question]—And I do not know that anybody regards the last clause in the bill as a stride from the pension rolls.

Mr. AUGUSTUS H. WHITE has occasion to deal with this bill? Secession is dead; why should it be brought up here and discussed in this half of the Forty-fourth Congress? I am not going to say such was Stewart's motive) for the removal of Judge McKean, but have nothing to do with it. He [Morton] went before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning and had given there and now made his statement the opposite, which Lyon said was correct.

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The amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in and the bill was read third time and passed. The bill passed this session will be found in the Congressional Record.

The gentleman, named Lyon, to him then. He [Morton] supposed that at first that it was a legitimate professional employment, and would have taken the case under consideration and meet him in Salt Lake City. He never became satisfied that it was on the merits which he, as a Senator, could properly take part. He afterward received a telegram from Mr. Stewart to meet him at Salt Lake City, but he did not meet him and never had any further conversation with him on the subject. Mr. Morton did not know anything to do with the Emma mine. He now felt satisfied that the object of the parties was to secure his political influence in the matter, and not mean to say such was Stewart's motive) for the removal of Judge McKean, but had

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876.

THE foreign export trade of Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $791,597.

THE foreign exports of Boston, last week, aggregated $721,762, against $820,879 for the corresponding period last year.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has just decided that one party to a marriage contract cannot dictate against the will of the other the time, place, manner or ceremony of a marriage—which seems sensible enough.

ACCORDING to the St. Louis *Republican's* statistical report of the manufactures of that city for the last year, it appears that forty different kinds of manufactures the capital employed has increased from $29,977,292 in 1870, to $38,856,595 in 1875, and the value of the product from $62,832,570, to $85,468,190. That paper justly observes: "When it is remembered that one-half this period has been marked elsewhere by a prostration of industry and trade, the growth made by our city in these manufactures is the more surprising and encouraging."

THE following statement showing the collections from internal revenue sources for the first six months of the fiscal year commencing July, 1875, is condensed from a report just published by the Internal Revenue Bureau:

	1874.	1875.
Spirits	$25,544,276 39	$27,342,937 05
Tobacco	19,174,928 88	19,013,471 52
Fermented liquor	4,696,035 97	4,788,055 82
Banks and bankers	2,134,879 66	2,005,571 82
Adhesive stamps	3,117,989 94	3,236,677 56
Penalties	111,203 27	157,253 36
Articles and occupations, formerly taxed, but now exempt	366,577 25	332,732 93
Total	$53,572,889 46	$57,502,741 24

THE Supreme Court of Vermont has just rendered a significant decision in the case of certain Roman Catholic school children of Brattleboro, Vt., who on "Corpus Christi" day, by order of their parents, refused to attend the public schools, and were in consequence expelled. A bill in chancery was brought to restrain the school board from carrying the order for expulsion into effect, but was dismissed by the court, which holds that the rule requiring the children to attend was legally made by the school board, and that the refusal to excuse them was not such an interference with the liberty of conscience as to make the rule in conflict with the Constitution; that the holding of a session of the school on the day was no more illegal than it would have been to hold a town meeting at the same time: that the school laws are made for all persons, and inasmuch as it did not conflict with the Constitution, the rule was legal and of binding force.

THE shipment to Europe of the first complete cargo of grain received at Boston from the West through the Hoosac tunnel, took place last Saturday. There is no doubt that, if the natural advantages of Boston were properly utilized, the commerce and tonnage of her port might easily be doubled. But in order to bring about this result, several improvements in the inland communication of Massachusetts are needed. It should have an independent through railroad line to the West, via the Hoosac tunnel; it should tap the commerce of the great lakes with a freight line extending directly from the western border of the State to the foot of Lake Ontario; it should form new connections with our Pennsylvania railroad system on the south and with the Canada railroad system on the north, and should, in addition, improve the railroad terminal facilities of Boston, besides building more grain elevators in the harbor. In a word, a liberal and public spirited policy on the part of the Hub is precisely what is needed to enable her to realize the important commercial possibilities which now lie just beyond her grasp.

THE Hopkins University at Baltimore, which was formally dedicated last Tuesday, will possess several novel features that deserve notice. No particular model is to be followed, but it is designed to employ, so far as is possible, whatever valuable and desirable agencies the educational system of the country has thus far failed to secure. Neither science nor the study of literature will be specially favored, but instead, everything will be welcomed which will tend to develop character and make men. The President of the University believes that it is useless to dispute concerning the relative advantages of science and literature, hence the institution will be conducted as a strictly non-sectarian school, in the belief that religion has nothing to fear from science, and that science need not be afraid of religion; for, as religion claims to interpret the Divine Word, in like manner science reveals the Divine Laws. The President does not favor the traditional four years' system of college instruction, which is not known in European universities; and when students present themselves who are prepared in some branches of a liberal education and are deficit in others, he will credit them with their entertainments, and allow them where they can continue their studies to the best advantage. It is not yet decided what the university will do for the higher education of women, but the President evidently favors their participation in some way in its advantages. The medical department will inaugurate a marked innovation in medical instruction in this country; the course embracing practice in the laboratories of physics, chemistry and zoology; a knowlege of the laws of drainage, ventilation and meteorology; and such an acquaintance with French, German and Latin as will enable the physician to keep up with his profession throughout the world. The university will be opened to receive students on the 3d of next October.

SOME days ago we condensed from the New York *Bulletin* an elaborate statistical article on State taxation, in which the increase of taxes was shown to have been much greater under the municipal governments than under the State governments; the increase in the latter case being 158.44 per cent., and in eight large number of cities 263.2 per cent. The same paper, in its issue of Saturday, contains another exhaustive and powerful article on the same subject, in which is given the taxation in fourteen of our leading cities that had in 1860 an aggregate population of 2,875,157, which in 1875 had grown to 4,903,569, showing an increase of 70.50 per cent. The *Bulletin's* statement relating to the States, already referred to, showed that the ratio of increase in the population of the combined States, during the same period, was only 41.19 per cent. This disproportionate determination of population towards the cities indicates the growth of manufacturing industry and the increased proportion now employed in the distributing or trading employments as compared with 1860; which necessarily implies a loss in the relative standing of the agricultural industries. The taxable valuation of them all in 1860, $1,085,300,000, and in 1875, $4,279,800,000; showing an increase of 157 per cent. An increase of 157 per cent. in the valuation of taxable property accompanied with a gain of only 70 per cent. in population, is not, however, to be taken as evidence that wealth has increased in a ratio larger than the growth of population. In 1860, the valuation of taxable property, in the fourteen cities specified, averaged $679 19 per head of population; in 1875, it averaged $872 77 per head, showing an increase of 50.68 per cent. on a per capita basis. In 1860, the total debts of the fourteen cities amounted to $109,800,000; in 1875, they had risen to $407,200,000, an increase of 270.9 per cent. Thus the increase in debt is nearly double the ratio of the increase in taxable valuation, and about fourfold the ratio of growth in population. Measuring the taxes by population they are found to have been $6 82 per head in 1860, and $18 69 per head in 1875, showing an increase of 171.65 per cent. per capita during the past fifteen years. In 1860, each family of five persons paid, on an average, $34 40 for taxes; in 1875, the taxes were $93 45 per family. The *Bulletin* well says, in conclusion:

"If we would regain our former elasticity and prosperity, we must cease at once to spend hundreds of millions yearly upon worse than useless outlays, and return to that simplicity and economy of government which has been one of the main causes of our marvellous national growth."

Extravagance, and a vain desire for empty show, are doubtless the causes of the principal evils from which we are suffering to-day. We are experiencing an epidemic of crime, because we have been passing through an epidemic of extravagance, and reaping a harvest of scoundrels because we have been nurturing a multitude of fools, who have been taught to believe there is no success except that of money. The whole story may be summed up in these words—which we find in a country exchange—of a blunt working woman, who said, at a recent "school meeting:"

"Rich people know why they lose their riches, but what ails the poor and rich alike is fringe and feathers. Twenty years ago a poor man's wife, like me, put on a decent sun bonnet to go to market. Every dollar she saved went to buy a home for her children or went into the savings' bank. Now she keeps a servant and calls in a sleazy silk and feathered hat to leave her orders at the grocer's. There's no money at the end of the year to buy a house or even to pay the grocer's bill. Feathers and fringe have done the work with all of us."

So the story repeats itself everywhere, the consequence being that our State and municipal governments are everywhere staggering beneath mountains of financial embarrassments.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

It is time to call a peremptory halt.

A CONTEMPT CASE.

Reference was made, a few days ago, to a threatened conflict between Judge TIPTON, of the McLean county (Illinois) court, and Judge DRUMMOND, of the United States Circuit Court. The conflict was precipitated by Judge TIPTON, but it did not last long. The history of the case is as follows: Colonel R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, an old Pittsburgher, and for many years a prominent member of our bar—but for a number of years past a resident of Chicago —and HENRY HOWARD, Esq., of the latter city, were engaged as attorneys for Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT and H. J. JEWETT, trustees of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, in a certain cause pending before Judge TIPTON, and to forward the interests of their clients, they filed a petition for the removal of the cause to the United States Circuit Court at Springfield. It was afterwards learned that the record had been duly filed in the United States Court at Springfield, and that Judge DRUMMOND had overruled a motion to remand the cause to the State court. Colonel ROBERTS held that all his acts were legal, and that they were performed solely in the interest of his clients. Judge TIPTON, however, construed his actions as in contempt of court, and caused him to be arrested and imprisoned. Mr. CRAWFORD was likewise dealt with, he having appeared before Judge DRUMMOND, and argued a motion to strike the whole record from the files, which was refused, the Federal Judge holding that the case had been properly transferred. Both attorneys, being in the custody of the Sheriff of McLean county, and not in a frame of mind to "purge themselves of their contempt," applied to Judge DRUMMOND for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted and made returnable on Monday last. The argument, however, was not heard until Tuesday. Two attorneys appeared in opposition to the discharge of the petitioners, alleging that they had been legally committed, and that the act of Judge TIPTON was not a subject of review by the Federal court. They also held that the gentlemen had another remedy if they were wrongfully punished by Judge TIPTON—to appeal to the Supreme Court, and, if the decision was there affirmed, to appeal to the United States courts. Judge DRUMMOND held that, when a case had been transferred to the Federal court, and a lawyer was was punished by a State court for doing what the act of Congress authorized him to do, it was the duty of the Federal court to protect him. The Federal judges did not desire to interfere with the State jurisdiction, nor did they seek jurisdiction. Was there any other way in which the gentlemen could be protected? Ought they to go back to the Circuit Court of McLean county, where their case had been decided and they found guilty without a hearing? Had they been found guilty of contempt, and the question was whether the Federal court ought not to protect its officers—for members of the bar were its officers. The rule undoubtedly was that, generally, no court would interfere with another in a question of contempt. That was a matter which remained exclusively with the court where the alleged contempt was committed. But the present was an exceptional case. This was a case where an act was done under an act of Congress, and punishment had been imposed for an act done in pursuance of law. It certainly was an exception to the general rule. Otherwise parties might be impri-oned and kept there indefinitely without any relief, or at any rate for a long series of years, as it takes a long time to get a case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The facts, therefore, in the petitions remaining uncontroverted, and the right to the rule being clear under the law, the Judge held that the petitioners were entitled to their discharge, and a rule was entered discharging them from custody. Col. ROBERTS thus made a heroic stand in defense of his clients, and against what was unquestionably an act of judicial despotism. He has done a good service to the profession, in asserting the rights of attorneys, who will largely share with him whatever *contempt* he may have for Judge TIPTON's arbitrary act.

THE POLITICS OF PENNSYLVANIA

The result of the February elections in Pennsylvania for municipal and township officers, is not an absolute test of the political condition of the State, but it affords a pretty accurate indication of the general drift of political sentiment. Party lines are not strictly drawn in such contests, and personal preferences enter into the canvass to a considerable extent; but when, under such circumstances, the party tickets prevail generally against all assaults upon them and in spite of the looseness of party discipline, their success must be regarded as illustrative of the current of political sentiment throughout the State.

We do not remember of any year in which the municipal elections resulted so uniformly in favor of the Republicans. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Erie, Meadville and Titusville, Williamsport and Harrisburg, Reading and Norristown, Lebanon, Danville, Easton, Allentown and Johnstown, all went Republican by decided majorities, and the sole place of any size carried by the Democrats was Altoona; yet even in Altoona the Republicans carried all of their ticket except their candidate for Mayor. Such a general sweep of the important places in the State is not a mere accident; it is a certain and sure proof of the prevailing determination of the people of the State to regard the Republican party as their best reliance in the management of their local affairs, and to trust it in for a faithful administration of their local governments.

Another fact is deductible from these results: that the people of the State are thoroughly disgusted with the Democratic party. Its temporary triumphs, in this State and in the Union, has served to bring into prominence its most odious characteristics. The course of the majority in the House of Representatives at Washington, and the predominance of the rebel element as manifested there, have aroused the fears of all who are really and at heart patriotic; while the recklessness and imbecility shown by the majority of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg have provoked all sensible men to resent them as an affront to the intelligence of the people. The thinking voters see that the Democratic party is unworthy of trust. It brings the blush of shame to their cheeks when they think of the many evidences it has given of disloyalty, incapacity and general cussedness." They see that its day of usefulness, if it ever had any, is gone, and that is sole capacity is for mischief and plunder. It is an ugly reminiscence of the past, without a single good quality to save it from utter condemnation.

We look upon the February elections, then, as an index of a general abhorrence of the Democratic party, and a general unwillingness to repose further confidence in it. The Republican administration of the State has been an honest and successful one, and the Republican Senate of the State is the breakwater which prevents the overflow of extravagance and Democratic folly. The Republican party has thus become the hope of the State, and to it, if it shows but ordinary good sense and judgment, the people will return as to their sure trust and dependence. All that is now wanted to make Pennsylvania certain for the Republican nominee for President, is to give us a candidate worthy of the place and of public confidence.

THE annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, which is now in press, contains a large amount of valuable and interesting information. Of the decline in immigration within the past few years the report says:

Immigration, which reached its culminating point in 1873, suffered a decline in the fiscal year 1874 to the extent of 146,464, and a further falling off in 1875, 87,584, making a total decrease of 232,305 from the figures for 1873. This reflux in the tide of immigration is largely due to the general prostration of business in this country during the past two years, and the consequent diminution in the demand for labor. The indications of returning prosperity, however, especially, in productive industry, give reason to hope that the demand for labor will soon regain its normal activity, and the stream of immigration attain its usual volume.

We doubt this. We think there is little probability that migration to this country from Europe will for many years, if ever, be as great as it has been in past years. There is no reason why it should be. Europe is in comparatively good condition, while our rich, attractive lands are nearly all taken up, except those controlled by railroad companies at high prices. Instead of looking forward to increased immigration, we had better learn to depend upon ourselves, build ourselves up, and become in fact, as we are in name, an "independent" nation. From the statistics regarding our imports the following interesting figures are taken: There was imported into this country last year $17,970,655 pounds of coffee, valued at $50,591,488, a decrease of $4,457,479 from the year before. Of gold and silver there were imported: Gold bullion, $1,581,638; silver bullion, $1,295,754; gold coin, $12,115,155; silver coin, $5,908,170, a decrease in the aggregate of $7,554,189. Tea, 64,856,809 pounds, valued at $22,673,703, an increase of $1,561,460 over the previous year. There was a decrease in the value imported in 1875 from the value imported in 1874 of $15,317,606. The total value of imports in 1875 was $553,906,153; comprising dutiable articles, $386,725,509; free of duty, $167,180,644. The total value of imports in 1874 was $595,861,248, a decrease of $41,955,095 last year as compared with the year before. The statistics show that fifteen millions of our foreign imports were made directly to the interior. Of this nearly six millions were imported into the ports of delivery, where none were imported until recently. Of these $339,565 were imported into this State, $2,095,813 into Ohio, $3,519,286 into Illinois, $1,417,953 into Michigan, $3,128,143 into Missouri, $479,525 into Minnesota, $249,808 into Kentucky and $76,803 into Tennessee. Fully seven millions were imported into the interior towns of New York.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Scranton *Republican* presents the name of Hon. Glenni W. Scholfield for the mission to Austria.

The Representative delegate to the Democratic State Convention from Union county is Dr. Samuel Blair.

General W. H. Koontz and Colonel Ed. Scull, of the *Herald*, will represent Somerset county at the Republican State Convention. Somerset concedes the privileges of choosing the delegates to the Senatorial District Convention, to Bedford.

The delegates from Lebanon county to the Democratic State Convention are Dr. Gibson Bowers, Senatorial, and P. F. McCauley and Jacob Kettering, Representative. They are instructed to vote for Geo. H. Sharpe, as a delegate to the National Convention.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* says: It is more than probable that Governor Hartranft will receive a complimentary vote from the delegation of his State in the national convention. A wise and able man, an excellent official, a rising statesman, he is entitled to all the honors and good reward of probity and a faithful discharge of public duties,

The following names of possible candidates for the Republican nominations to the principal offices to be filled next autumn are mentioned: For Congress—Wm. Achre, Wm. Waugh, of Greenville. For State Senate—Andrew Burnett and Philip Clover, of Greenville; F. H. Brag ham, G. W. Wright and Wm. Wright, of Meadville; F. Thompson, of Mercer; W. W. Morrison, of Middlesex. For Assembly—The present members, E. W. Jackson, G. W. Reed and H. S. Blatt, will, it is reported, be candidates for renomination. Besides these the names of the following gentlemen are mentioned: Thomas M. Reznor and R. V. Hilands, of Greenville; D. M. Beatty and Levi Morrison, of Sheakleyville; Alex. Robinson, of Findley; Joshua Gilger, of Hadley; J. W. McConnell, of Frenchcreek; J. Y. McLean, of Salem. The Democratic candidates are not yet talked of, and probably nothing will be done towards bringing any of the candidates into the field until after the meeting at Mercer.—*Greenville Argus.*

The Carson, Nevada, *Appeal* nominates, next to Grant, John F. Hartranft, present Governor of Pennsylvania, for President, and thus refers to him: "He went out from Pennsylvania in command of the Fifty-first Regiment of that State's infantry. He was with Burnside in North Carolina; fought his regiment in all the battles there; was in the fight at Manasses under Pope; served with great distinction in the Maryland campaign, and was promoted a brigadier general on the field at Antietam; participated in the fight of Fredericksburgh; was at the siege of Jackson, Mississippi, in 1863; took part in the Burnside battles in East Tennessee; fought like a tiger as a major general in the autumn, from the Wilderness to Petersburg, and was in command at Washington when Mrs. Surratt and her associate conspirators were hanged. He is a modest, conscientious, unselfish, thorough-going gentleman, and is in all respects a patriot and a soldier. Hartranft is a representative man of great, powerful Middle State. If the West is to be regarded as having had her share for the present of Presidential honors—if the country is not to demand that Grant shall be renominated as a matter of course—then let us have John F. Hartranft. Let Nevada be prepared to say a word for him at the National Convention." The Virginia City *Sentinel* copies this laudatory notice, and adds: "All the *Appeal* says of Governor Hartranft is true. He is wonderfully loved in Pennsylvania; there is no spot, stain or suspicion on his character; he is a soldier and a statesman, and with him for a leader the Republican party would be sure to win." The *Appeal* and the *Sentinel* are the two leading papers of the State of Nevada.

General.

It has, so far, taken the Democratic House of Representatives twelve weeks to demonstrate how not to do it.

The Clam Lake (Michigan) *News* is decided in the opinion that a better nomination for Vice President than Senator Ferry, of that State, could not be made.

John G. Thompson is thus early mentioned as a Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. The Mount Gilead *Sentinel* offers him freely to the convention of 1877.

As a Southern convention to promote immigration is soon to be held, the New York *Mail* suggests the following platform for the occasion: "1. Stop Bob Toombs' gab. 2. Keep Jefferson Davis away from pen and ink. 3. Let the Union family who fought for the Union is just as good as a rebel. 4. Stop crying about carpet baggers. 5. Recognize the cardinal principle of the good doctrine of Thomas Jefferson, that all men are created equal. 6. Accept the situation in good faith. 7. Give the negro a fair chance. 8. Pull off your coats and go to work. Welcome."

The Philadelphia *Press* has been examining its Republican exchanges, to find their preferences for President, and sums up the results thus: An analysis of these newspaper straws shows that Roscoe Conkling, of New York, who until lately was scarcely mentioned as a probable contestant, has sprung suddenly to the front, and now leads his competitors with the support of seventeen journals. James Gillespie Blaine, who had all along been thought to be the strongest man, quietly drops into the second place, running neck-and-neck with Hartranft and Bristow, each with fifting backers. Governor Hayes, who developed so much strength in the recent Gubernatorial contest in Ohio, compelling William Allen unwillingly to sit down, follows next, with ten, while Minister Washburne is the ideal candidate of four journalistic adherents. President Grant, Secretary Fish, Judge Breese and Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, and Senator Morton are each nominated and indorsed by three enthusiastic admirers. On the Democratic side sixteen journals, the *Press* adds, look to Hendricks. Thurman, who comes next, has eight, and is followed in force by Tilden and Bayard with seven each. Three Ohio mourners of the politically defunct ex-Governor Allen, of that State, are endeavoring to infuse sufficient vitality into his remains to enable him to "rise up" at St. Louis about the time of the assembling of the convention, but the emphatic setting down received by him in October last seems to have put a damper upon him. Pendleton's recent journey through the South to Florida, which the telegraph every now and then told us was attended by the most "enthusiastic demonstrations," has not been so fruitful of results as we were led to anticipate from these newspaper notices, as but two journals in that section comprise his entire support. The Pittsburgh *Post's* candidate, Judge Jere S. Black, of Pennsylvania, is fortunate enough to have Kinsville (Ky.) *Democrat*, which modestly tacks on to the Black ticket the name of Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, as the price of its support. General Hancock, with his newspaper vote, runs a better, figuratively speaking, than General Sherman. Ex-Governor Hoffman, of New York, is not forgotten by the Shreveport (La.) *Times*.

A New Haven landlord has been swindled in a rather neat way. A fellow went into his house and played some game of chance in which he became indebted to the proprietor. Then he informed him that he couldn't pay the bill, whereupon the proprietor suggested that he leave his ulster overcoat. The man said he preferred to leave his pantaloons, and the idea was so unique that the landlord was seized with the same humor and pulled them off, to the amusement of the crowd. His boots were long, however, and with his ulster, covered up his legs. So he went to another hotel and took lodging. The next morning he called the landlord and declared he had been robbed of his pantaloons and $20, and somewhat angrily demanded that his loss should be made good, which was done.

"SOME DAY."

"Some day," we say, and turn our eyes
Toward the far hills of paradise.

Some day, some time, a sweet, new rest
Shall blossom, flower-like, in each breast.

Some time, some day, our eyes shall see
The face kept in memory.

Some day their hands shall clasp our hands
Just over in the Morning Lands.

Some day our ears shall hear the song
Of triumph over sin and wrong.

Some day, some time, but oh! not yet,
But we will wait and not forget.

Tnat some day all these things shall be,
And rest be given to you and me.

So wait, my friend, though years move slow,
The happy time will come, we know.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Sunday afternoon papers are the latest.

Song of the Democrats: "We're afloat."

New York city has $212,566,550 of untaxed real estate.

A new terror. Women are going into the insurance business.

There is a fortissimo war among the New York piano dealers.

That is a beautiful Russian proverb: "Behind the orphan God himself bears the purse."

Chasing a wild goose with a locomotive. A charter for a railway to the Black Hills is asked for.

This is a fine season for duck-shooting. Scores of Democratic cauards are slaughtered every day.

The Khedive of Egypt has just founded a geographical society of his own, on a princely scale.

An economically conscientious distiller in New Hampshire makes all his employees take the pledge.

The new French telescope magnifies a thousand times, and Congress wants one to use in its "investigations."

Hendricks has spoken in New Orleans. Metaphorically speaking, he was arrayed in a tin-spangled blouse and overalls.

Every town out West seems to be afflicted with the fool-fever; pulling up stakes and starting for the Black Hills.

The arrivals of immigrants at New York are very small, and a great decrease as compared with last year is expected this spring.

A novel and interesting feature of the Centennial will be a Jewish restaurant, conducted according to the Hebrew dietary laws.

See it? Governor Hendricks and party stopped off a day at Nashville, *en route* to New Orleans, "owing to the fatigue of the ladies!"

Steamboats run regularly on the Illinois river between Peoria and St. Louis. Such a thing at this season has never been known before.

Thus far this season Chicago has packed 1,546,035 hogs, against 1,671,739 for the same period last year. The season proper closes to-morrow.

Judge Breth, of Georgia, will have much to answer for when his breath has stopped. He has united 3,394 couples in marriage during his life time.

A schooner loaded with ice, from Manitowoc, reached Chicago one day last week, a February event unprecedented in Lake Michigan navigation.

Celestial shoddy. The foreign silk product, particularly that of China, is undergoing continual adulteration and deterioration. Use home manufactures.

Says the Chicago *Journal*: "Moody is sure to capture New York. Where will all the cast-out devils go to?" Have you forgotten the National Democratic Convention?

Lake Erie has lately been stocked with over a million and a half of young white fish, and is soon to receive twenty millions more. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* should now improve.

In England and Wales densely-populated and closely cultivated as it is, there is a aggregate of 1,524,648 acres of waste lands, every county being without lands of this character.

The monopolist Gubernatorial candidate of the Illinois anti-monops crawls through a hole in a haystack every morning, in order to keep up a bucolic appearance before the Grangers.

Better than prohibition. There is a great temperance revival in the coast towns of Massachusetts. Five thousand people in Marblehead alone have signed the pledge and deserted the grogshops.

The iron and wooden ship building interest of Philadelphia is in a very depressed condition, and it is said that, from present indications, there is little probability of a change for the better for some time.

St. Louis proposes to go into the coton manufacturing trade. A party of capitalists from Lowell, Mass., are out there examining the facilities for manufacturing that staple and looking for a location.

The Springfield *Republican* is authority for the statement that in Portland, Maine, where the prohibitory law is "rigidly enforced," three boys less than twelve years old were seen on the streets reeling drunk, the other day.

Sensible. The various European courts propose to stop the issue of all decorations and orders in connection with international exhibitions and other like shows, great complaints having been made of the cheapening of these "honors."

Interesting and important scientific experiments are now being made by Prof. Henry for the purpose of testing the feasibility of introducing kerosene as a luminant for our six hundred light-houses. The main difficulty is in the construction of the right sort of a large lamp.

PERSONAL.

Both the Senate and the House Committee on Pensions have agreed to give a pension to the widow of the late Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas, now in her seventieth year. General Thomas served in the army over fifty years.

A novel bit of literary news, if true, is that Alexander Dumas is now to write a preface to a new edition of the "Imitation of Christ." It appears that there were some plates excluded from the last superb edition of this pious classic—plates which the publisher decided to utilize, and therefore hit upon the idea above mentioned.

One of James Lick's gifts was for an observatory on Mount Hamilton, in Santa Clara county, California. The county officers, thinking that it might be well to have a road built on the site of the promised observatory, set about constructing the highway; and now Mr. Lick has informed the trustees that if they hire a single Chinese to help make the road he will once more change his bounty.

A Danbury man recently set afloat a story that Showman Barnum in his youth went courting, one night, and being disturbed by the approach of somebody, jumped out of a window and fell into a cistern, and Barnum was so annoyed by it that he offered to give a large sum of money if it could be proved true. The author of the story now publishes a statement that it was a hoax.

A few evenings since, when a considerable party had been sitting around a supper table at the East End, discussing the latest facts and developments regarding the Beecher business, a little son, about seven years of age, spoke up as follows: "Papa, what has Mr. Beecher done, that there should be all these attacks upon him?" There was a suppressed silence of several moments, which was broken by the embarrassed father replying; "My son, he preached on Sunday from the wrong text."

Wet Fuel for Furnaces.

Referring to the plan so commonly in vogue abroad of using wet coal dust and powdered coal, the *Manufacturer and Builder* speaks of the advantages, under certain circumstances, of employing similarly other kinds of wet fuel, such as spent tan or sawdust.

The furnaces used for this purpose differ from the ordinary ones in having a brick arch turned above the grates; in others having congrates with special arrangement and proportions of air space; and with excellent results in a furnace having an overhead brick arch, with a grate so proportioned that any considerable amount of fuel could fall into the ash pit and burn thare, and the separate ovens, two or more in number, so arranged that the products of active combustion in one furnace would be mingled on their way to the boilers, with the products of distillation and with moisture expelled from the fuel, in a similar adjacent oven or furnace, which fuel was at the same time drying under the heat radiated from the furnace wall and arch, and received from the fire in the ash pit, thus dessicating previous to its subsequent combustion. The latter requisite of preliminary dessication is secured also by a system of alternate firing of the separate ovens in the set, as common in butter factories and the canning establishments.

This crop is better for the manufacture of molasses than the sorghum or Chinese sugar-cane, and is understood and available everywhere. Small mills can of course be had for the use of farmers, who want to make their molasses themselves, but the preferable plan is to have the mills operated on a large scale as separate interests, like the canning works. That the syrup can be made to granulate for sugar would seem only to require skill and experience in the operator. Maple sugar, though of a dark brown color in store, derives that hue from the ruder processes of boiling usually used in the open air, and we have reliable testimony from Western Pennsylvania that, by careful boiling in a kitchen, the syrup produces a light and very clear and beautiful sugar. Hence we infer that in the manufacture of molasses from beets, sorghum or Indian corn, it is not desirable that the rude processes of manufacture on a small scale be encouraged, as the article produced would be low priced and inferior.

We desire to call especial attention to this subject now, because of the boundless supply of corn in the United States. If any new and general use like this for it could be found, the previously domesticated, the crop would at once derive an additional value from it, as it would pay the farmer much better than at present. The cultivation of corn is understood everywhere in America, while that of the sugar beet is not. All that seems to be wanted is the general establishment of separate concerns for the sale of the corn and make molasses from it; and if the business could once be firmly rooted, the results might be immensely valuable. In this connection it is well to call to mind the extent to which sugar is made in France, Germany, Holland, Austria and Russia from the sugar beet, and the large amount of money thus saved to those countries that would otherwise have to be paid out for foreign sugar and molasses. It is unquestionable that the more separate factory system to the production of butter and cheese shows that the principle is capable of great results when perseveringly adhered to. And if it can be applied generally to the manufacture of sugar and molasses from Indian corn, the results may exceed anything at present dreamed of. It would have the effect of making, in every corn-growing district, and if rendered permanent it will develop a demand for capital and machinery, and give a great new element to American commerce.—*Philadelphia North American.*

OHIO NEWS.

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The Mt. Vernon *Banner* chronicles the elopement of Dr. W. T. McMahon, a widely known citizen of the village of Millwood, Knox county, who has been attending medical lectures in Columbus the present winter, with Mrs. Mary Tracy, wife of Joshua Tracy, traveling agent of the Farmers' Insurance Company of Howard, On McMahon's last visit home from Columbus he sold his farm of one hundred acres in Howard township, to Wilson Critchfield for $8,000, subject to mortgages in the Farmers' Insurance Company, by assuming a stockholder in the same, taking notes in part payment, which he had discounted to realize the cash. His dwelling house in Millwood was also mortgaged for its full value. They started for Columbus on Saturday week, and on the Tuesday following Mrs. Tracy left home to join him, and since that time nothing has been learned of either of them or whereabouts. An intimacy has existed between the two for more than a year past, which resulted in a bad state of feeling between the Doctor and Mr. Tracy. He left Mrs. Tracy left a family of four children behind her, the youngest but two years and a half old, and made no arrangements for their care. Dr. McMahon has been married twice; the circumstances attending his last marriage created considerable comment, and the stories that were afloat at the time left a suspicion on the minds of those conversant with the facts that has never been dispelled.

CALICOES AND EUROPEAN TRIPS.

Sensible Talk from Jennie June—The Real Trouble with Many Women—How a Lady Helped Her Husband to Resume.

[Jennie June in Baltimore American.]

New spring prints are being sacrificed in a way that is painful, because the price asked must be below the cost of production, and is suggestive of a low price for labor, mills working on short time, semi-starvation for operatives and depression everywhere

I wish for my part that the fashion of wearing pretty print dresses (not dirty trained wrappers) in the morning would revive. It is suggestive of cleanliness, thrift and many household virtues. Scarcely one woman in a hundred now who lives in a city owns a cotton dress; they have no use for them. Their housework is done for them; they never sew, for their underclothing of every description is purchased ready-made, so their household duties are confined to wandering from breakfast-room to parlor and from parlor to my lady's chamber in a wrapper, preparatory to dressing for the real business of the day, which is shopping or visiting.

If a few of them would invest seventy-five cents in a new calico dress, send away one or two of the shiftless maids, and go to work themselves in a good old-fashioned way, it would be better for the cotton interest and all concerned.

It is a real trouble with many women now that they have nothing to do; as a body, they are either over-worked or under-worked. That is the reason why so many get the European craze, and go away to spend money, instead of staying at home to save or make it.

Thousands of Americans have spent the few thousand dollars which stood between them and poverty in a European trip, because wife and daughter had not sufficient occupation to make them feel the necessity of staying at home. We frequently hear it said, "Why, it is necessary to go abroad; we can live cheaper there than we can at home." Yes, it living on the results of some other person's labor is all that we have to do; but women who have homes and husbands should do something more than this—they should work in their homes, and add the value of their labor to the raw material which the earnings of the man purchases.

One New York woman, not quite spoiled, has worked this out for herself very satisfactorily, and her example may stimulate others.

Some time ago she lived with her husband and two daughters, one grown—the other still at school—in a nice house, on a good side street, and kept two servants, not an extensive establishment, but enough with her small family to obviate the necessity for much exertion on her part. When the oldest daughter left school (like all other daughters who leave school), she wanted to go to Europe, and the mother, worked upon by sympathizing friends, soon became convinced that it was necessary for the two daughters' health and her own (though persons more capable of doing justice to excellent roast beef never lived) that they should all go to Europe, and to Europe they accordingly went, the husband giving up the house and establishing himself in bachelor quarters.

But the realization of the dream was not so pleasant as was anticipated; or perhaps the wife found that the husband became reconciled to their absence too early. At any rate, after six months of absence, she returned without being sent for, to find her husband depressed by business difficulties, his tenants gone without having paid the rent and much of the nice furniture ruined. Fortunately she belonged to good old stock, who, when they see their duty, do it. She rescued what she could of the furniture, and, turning to a pretty, but very unostentatious "flat" up town, above the fifties, and with the furniture out of the way and a reduced rental, managed to secure a good, regularly paying tenant.

When the daughters proposed going to the intelligence office after "help," she said: "No, my daughters, we will help each other, and in that way help papa out of his difficulties." So they organized their modern household on a simple, but very practical footing, which has proved delightful. They might very well hire all the help they chose now, but they would not do it on any account. They laughingly declared that their first year's experience in housekeeping for their expenses are so light compared with what they were formerly, that money is plentiful, and the papa insists, as the housework is so well done, upon giving, as an allowance for the girls, double the amount he formerly paid in wages. I am sorry to say that this pattern woman is not a full-blooded New Yorker. She was born in New England.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Sugar and Molasses from Indian Corn.

No American product is so universal in all parts of the Republic as Indian corn. It grows luxuriantly in every State and Territory, in almost every soil and section, and its yield is so vast that the whole of it cannot be marketed, and at times it has been burned for fuel. Immense quantities are shipped to Europe, and still there always remains a surplus, although every expedient is tried to utilize it by feeding it to live stock, and using it for the manufacture of spirits. Under such circumstances it is a matter of great interest to learn that a discovery made by a German chemist, that molasses can be profitably made from corn, has been successfully applied in Iowa, and bids fair to be tried in every part of the great industry. The corn used was the common crop, such as is fed to live stock, and the product was excellent molasses. The information on the subject was first published as a communication in the *Christian Instructor*, where it was read by the managers of a Western sugar mill, and by them the process was tried and found to work to a charm. The farmers in the neighborhood of the mill took their corn thither and sold it. So that the operation was to the latter basis as the cheese and butter factories and the canning establishments.

This crop is better for the manufacture of molasses than the sorghum or Chinese sugar-cane, and is understood and available everywhere. Small mills can of course be had for the use of farmers, who want to make their molasses themselves, but the preferable plan is to have the mills operated on a large scale as separate interests, like the canning works. That the syrup can be made to granulate for sugar would seem only to require skill and experience in the operator. Maple sugar, though of a dark brown color in store, derives that hue from the rude processes of boiling usually used in the open air, and we have reliable testimony from Western Pennsylvania that, by careful boiling in a kitchen, the syrup produces a light and very clear and beautiful sugar. Hence we infer that in the manufacture of molasses from beets, sorghum or Indian corn, it is not desirable that the rude processes of manufacture on a small scale be encouraged, as the article produced would be low priced and inferior.

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